1688.

The year 1888 promises to be a year of splendid political developments, one and all redo to the glory and triumph of a

UNITED DEMOCRACY. In the Front Line will be found

THE SUN

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1888.

Should the United States Encourage the Violation of State Laws?

In the charge which Judge SPEER of the Southern district of Georgia, delivered to the Grand Jury at Savannah on Wednesday last, an important portion of which appears in our Savannah letter this morning, there is a very interesting reference to a conflict between the legislation of the United States and the liquor laws of Georgia.

Under those laws the sale of liquor is pro hibited in certain counties of the State; and yet the internal revenue department of the United States issues licenses for the liquor traffic in those very countles. The persons who apply for these licenses, announce thereby that their purpose is to break the law of the State, and this purpose the United States seems to encourage and in some sort to justify by granting the licenses applied for. Judge SPRER suggests to the Grand Jury

that they should address the Representatives of Georgia in Congress with a view of obtaining through their exertions a modification of the laws of the United States which authorize such licenses without reference to the State legislation, which the holders of the licenses intend to violate.

But the better way to deal with this subject would evidently be to abolish the whole system under which the Internal Revenue Department levies taxes upon liquor, and to leave that matter to be dealt with by the States exclusively.

Judge Miller on the Trial by Jury.

Mr. Justice MILLER, one of the most distinguished members of the Supreme Court of the United States, contributes to the last number of the American Law Review an interesting article upon trial by jury.

As a practising lawyer before he went

upon the bench he had formed an impression that the trial by jury, so far, at least, as civil suits were concerned, was a system of doubtful utility; but his judicial experience has changed his views, and he now expresses the opinion that where a competent Judge instructs and guides the jury in all matters of law, and the jury is a fair one, "a jury is in the main as valuable as an equal number of Judges would be" as a tribunal for ascertaining the truth in regard to controverted questions of fact.

Judge MILLER's observation in the conference room of the Supreme Court of the United States has had much to do in leading him to this conclusion: for he tells us he has been surprised to find how readily the nine Judges of that court come to an agreement upon questions of law, and yet how often they disagree as to questions of fact which to him seem equally clear. "Judges," he says, "are not preëminently fitted over other men of good judgment in business affairs to deeide upon mere questions of disputed fact." In original cases Judge MILLER would

leave the system of trial by jury unchanged, but in civil suits he would di requirement of unanimity. He thinks, however, that the votes of more than a mere mafority of the jurors should be required to render a verdict, and suggests that eight or nine would be the right number. By this change he says that many mis-trials, occasioned by the failure of the jury to agree, would be avoided. It seems to us, however, that he overlooks one great advantage in herent in the present system.

The necessity that all shall concur in order to render a verdict insures the fullest possible discussion of all the controverted facts in every doubtful case. Many instances en known in which the first vote of a jury showed only one of its members in favor of a verdict to which all twelve ultimately agreed as right. In such cases the veto power of one man enables him to avert a result which would otherwise be reached precipitately and without due and careful consideration. It should also be borne in mind that many cases occur in the courts, out of the thousands which are tried and de termined every year, in which the testimony is so conflicting and complicated that, in the very nature of things, men must disagree as to what is the right conclusion to be drawn from them. Under such circumstances, the disagreement of a jury is no discredit to the jury system.

In speaking of the requirement of the Federal Constitution that the trial of all crimes shall be by jury, Mr. Justice MILLER intimates that it is a doubtful question whether Congress would have power to reduce the number necessary to constitute a jury to less than twelve men, and also whether Congress could by statute provide that a verdict might be rendered by the concurrence of a less number than the whole. We are surprised that any doubt should exist on either of these subjects in the mind of so eminent a jurist. We had supposed it to be unquestionable that, under the Constitution of the United States, the trial by jury means a trial by a jury of twelve men, all of whom must

The old principle of the English law that a man should be tried by a jury of the vicinage is disapproved by Mr. Justice MILLER. "There is no more reason," he says, "why a man should be tried for murder in the city of New York because it occurred in the county of New York than that he should be tried in the county of Westchester, which adjoins it." It is quite true, as he observes, that a better jury and a fairer result are more likely to be obtained in a place where the public has not been excited by the alleged crime. His language, however, indicates that he is probably not aware of the existence of a statute in this State which provides for changing the place of trial of criminal cases where it is apparent that a fair trial cannot be had in the county in which the offence is alleged to have been

system of trial by jury is a valuable contribution to the discussion of a most important subject, and is particularly significant by reason of its strong commendation of the jury as a tribunal for the decision of disputed questions of fact.

nates. Many people in Mecca have grown

rich in supplying camels and conducting the

caravans 200 miles north to Mohammen's

tomb. This journey over the wastes of

Arabian sand has always been among the

most trying experiences of the pilgrim

bands, and the bones of many of them whiten

the route where they succumbed to heat or

fatigue or to the attacks of Bedouin robbers

An enterprising French company has for

two years past been inciting the pilgrims to

return directly to the Red Sea from Mecca.

where steamers await to carry them 200

miles north, to Jambo, from which place

they can make an easy and comfortable

journey to Medina. Several thousands were

route last year. The Meccans asserted that

the innovation would ruin their business,

and attempted by force to compel one large

party of pilgrims to take the old route. By

the energetic action of the French Consul at

Jeddeh the Turkish authorities were moved

to interfere, and the Meccans were compelled

Opportunities for Western money makers

are evidently opening in the way of speeding

the devout pilgrim on his travels to the Holy

We Protest Against Electric-lighted

All conservative or reactionary observers

who regret some forms of modern progress

and look back longingly to past times, will

notice with grave disapproval the scheme of

certain wealthy and unromantic persons in

the city of Newton and Commonwealth of

Massachusetts to light sleighs with electrici-

ty. What the sleigh needs is not more light,

but more heat. The modern sleigh is in no re-

spect an improvement upon its predecessor of

centuries ago in point of heating facilities.

The foot stove and the hot brick in the

sleigh, the generally hot and frequently

spirituous refreshment at places of enter

tainment on the roadside, are still the main

resources of the chilled sleigher. Snow

being usually, except in this city, of a white

color, the sleigher can usually find his way

without difficulty in the night unless a vio-

lent snow storm is in progress; and when

the white wool of heaven is getting pulled,

the wealthy gentlemen of Newton don't go

sleighing, but sit by their sea-coal fires and

doze over our esteemed evening contempo-

rary, the Boston Transcript.

The chief objection to sleighing is that,

under whatever wrappings and envelopes of

fur. it is still essentially a contest with a low

thermometer. Wealthy men would do much

better to invite and reward scientists to dis

cover some process by which a good sleigh-

ing surface will be consonant with a mild

and balmy temperature, rather than to stick

batteries and six-candle electric lights

into their sleighs. The electric light would

be about as useful in a sleigh as a thirty-

button glove to the Venus of Milo. But it is

not from mere considerations of utility

that we are unalterably opposed to the intro-

duction of the electric light into sleighs

reasons against it. The noble firm of the

True, the Beautiful, and the Good is unani-

If only themselves were to be considered.

there could be no reason why the wealthy

men of Newton or any other place known to

the gazetteer, shouldn't fly over the snow on

their electric-lighted sleighs like frozen fire-

flies or a string of street lamps on runners.

It pleases some men of wealth to be original

even if unwise in expense. They would put

electric light into a sleigh just as they

might put in cold and hot water-the latter

would be a good thing in sleighs—or a patent endless chain pump or a fire

extinguisher. But the faces of the poor

must not be ground into the snow

by their horses taking fright from elec-

tric lights going a mile in three minutes.

And, what is more and most of all, the

pleasant sleighing parties of two. He and She

the engaged couple and the couple engaged

in the fascinating diversion of getting en

gaged, must not be disturbed and illuminated

against their will by the rapid and unex-

pected striking of these infernal electric

flashes. In the name of all the young men

and young women who are brought up and

who make love in the honest country

fashion, in the name of the millions

n whose ears the sleigh bells have rung of

yet shall ring a marriage chime, we protest

against hanging this glaring and vulgar,

blazing breastpin upon the snowy shirt front

of the winter night. The innumerable, kind

eyes of the sky wink knowingly at the in-

numerable pairs of lovers sleighing and lov-

ing. What in blazes, if we may use a rude

but lucent expression, do they want of lights

We advise these wealthy Massachusett

conspirators against a privacy and a priv

ilege dear to millions of their countrywomer

and countrymen, to hold back from their un

welcome illumination. The electric light is

of six-candle power?

mous against it.

Sleighs.

to let the pilgrims choose their own route.

carried by this cheaper and more comfortab

Speeding the Moslem on His Way. stables were decorated with a series o Modern means of transportation are be-ginning to diminish the hardships of the enormous paintings representing scenes, i thousands of pilgrims who have been wont lied. Everywhere upon the grounds the to toll for many months over burning sands visitor encountered some elaborately planned to visit the tomb of MOHAMMED. The citizen of Timbuctoo or Turkestan who has seen Mecca and the Prophet's sepulchre at Medina, has long been looked up to by his friends as a widely travelled man. In a round trip, taking two or three years, it is argued in those remote parts, the favored a subterranean grotto lighted with colored pilgrim must surely see about all the world. glass; here, in the pathway, a conceale Now, however, steam has greatly reduce the length of the journey from most parts of ped upon it, sent you a-lurching; there the Mohammedan world. The devotee from Algeria and India takes a steamer for the Red Sea, the pilgrim from Bokhara greatly abridges the journey by means of the Trans Caspian Railroad, and the pilgrims have also found other means of shortening and cheapening the trip.

After the religious fêtes at Mecca the pil ficient idea of the range and variety of Mr grims repair to the tomb of the Prophet at Mcdina, where their devout mission termi-

BAKER's whimsical conceptions. the curiosities of America. It was a gentle man's country place, a dime museum, a juni shop, and a perpetual April Fool's day com bined. Thousands of people visited Mr. BAKER's establishment in order to inspect the achievements of a spirit of fooling allowed to run riot and backed by lavish expenditure. Respectable visitors were althey manifested at Mr. BAKER's master pieces, the better pleased was the gentle world turned topsy-turvy. He might have spent his money worse.

luck in running a steamship or a railroad criminal, and is sure to lead to disaster. The hour in a dense fog, and, if she has luck, she will come out beautifully, and land her passengers earlier than any other boat can. Every one will be pleased, and success will condone criminal recklessness. One day, however, the supply of luck will fall, and the Etruria will ascertain the whereabouts of another vessel with such abruptness that there will ensue a great sacrifice of human life.

same luck. So far in the history of this system of rapid transit the luck has been splendid, and has responded unfailingly to every draft that incompetency and negligence have made upon it. It is not in the nature of things that it should hold out much longer. Within a month three trains have left the track, and luck alone has so contrived it that they went off at points where, by a rare fortuity, there was something to stop them from falling into the street. In each case they have gone off on the left instead of on the right, and there was a new middle track. or some such obstruction, that kept them from falling in ruin and bloodshed upon the

This will not do. There must be better railroading upon the elevated. As it is now run it presents daily, in the crowded hours, the spectacle of the most criminally reckless and dangerous management that was ever seen in railroad history. The smash must come: and when it does the reckoning will be fearful!

This is a very patient and long-suffering public, and it deserves, and must have, a great deal better treatment. And we make no sentimental appeal, but one that is most profoundly practical. We appeal to the pockets of the millionaires who own the elevated railroads of New York, and it will require only one coroner's jury to prove

True pobility of soul is displayed by Philalelphia in saking, through the Americus Club of that city, that the next National Democratic Convention shall be held in New York. Philalelphia is the second city in the Union in point ing the great Convention of 1888 in New York

It is not surprising that our esteemed temperance contemporary, the Voice, should come to the defence of Gen. Fisk in the matter of putting Mrs. CLEVELAND'S name down as subcribing \$100 to the Prohibition party's funds

CLEVELAND for having banished wine from her own tabi and her well-known interest in the temperance referm For this reason the applause that followed was genera

with the question. Neither had the fact that the audience understood that the \$100 was Gen. Fisk's offering and no one else's. The outrageous character of the General's act consisted in his allowing the subscription list to go before the public without the alightest explanation of the real character of this subscription; and for such conduct there is no excuse. same Gen. FISK had put Mr. CLEVELAND'S. That might have cost the latter the next election. Would Gen. Fisk, as an opposition candidate, have called his little outrage a mere pleasantry in that event? Yet the case as i

LAIN was talking with some Republican Sens tors, and the group indulged in noisy laughter course not intended, to be an incivility to Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S friends. A politician with out principles should especially strive to excel

n good manners. is well and plous; but there are some Congress men who need to be warned against the dan

"No one," says our esteemed contemporary, the Chicago Inter-Ocean. "should ever be

But suppose the house is on fire?

gers of underwork.

The National Divorce Reform League has just finished its eighth annual meeting in Boston, after coming to the conclusion that the progress of their cause during the past year has been satisfactory. As we are informed through the Evening Transcripi, "acknowledg-ment was made of the work for social purity done by the Women's Christian Tempers

family relations done by the Catholic Church."

Yet the realization of the National Divorces
League's ideal must be far off. Before it can lished thirty-eight States, and prob be accomplished thirty-eight to think as one on ably more, must be brought to think as one on

What a highly successful occasion the County Democracy should have next Monday when they celebrate the battle of New Orleans. Never before was Old Hickory, whose day it will be, more signally honored than by the conduct of the United Democracy at the last election in this city. Of course GROVER CLEVE LAND will be invited for next Monday, for was during the late canvass that he put on spotless Jacksonian coat. And it still fits.

Capitalists who have not quite appreciated the efforts of organized labor to regulate the number of laboring men may comp them better by examining the report of the committee of the Produce Exchange proposing to diminish the number of its members. The three thousand members at present do not seem to be doing very well. So the committee tired, and then two thousand five hundred will be left to divide the present business. Tha would leave more for each man.

The idea is not novel, but when it appears in such a society as that of the Produce Exchang t assumes a renewed interest.

That self-confessed failure of an earthquake prophet, Mr. A. H. ROTUNE, of Norway. Minn., writes to us in this strain: "Though I predicted the greatest earthquakes and

and have to resort to begging for my living. It makes We are sorry for Mr. ROTUNE, but if he wishes to earn a good living he must begin some other calling. Prophesying earthquakes may do no

harm as an avocation, but for the serious sup

orms for nine months, I have not got a red cent in pay

port of life it isn't worth a copper. The largest distillery in the United States. that of ILER & Company of Omaha, has joined the Whiskey Trust. That great organization is now almost complete, and consequently the betruction to the final realization of the na tional Democratic platform of 1884, which declared for the ultimate total abolition of the internal revenue, is powerfully strengthened.

THE LATEST NEWS OF POLITICS. Sov. Hill Said to be Backward in Coming Forward.

From the Troy Telegram.

Form the Troy Felegram.

The declaration of The Sun that "there is no obligation, moral, political, or personal, in consequence of an understanding with President in 1888," is generally acquiesced in. But Gov. Hill from being a candidate for President in 1888," is generally acquiesced in. But Gov. Hill, from an acute sense of duty to Mr. Cleveland, discourages all efforts of his friends to present him as a Presidential candidate. In that it seems he is not as mindful of the interests of his party as he should be.

He is an observant, well-informed man. He must know that President Cleveland's message is as intelligently read by the American people as it is by the London Times. That newspaper avers that the President's policy means free trade, or something surprisingly like free trade, "This statement, succinctly says the New York Tribuns." Is the more noteworthy because the English journals have been warned that any indiscreet comments on their part respecting American affairs will obstruct free trade legislation at Washington. The Times, according to our special cable despatch, beyond its comment on the message, has nothing to say about affairs in America except concerning the fisheries. This is characteristic. It has long been a pet whim of the English press to ignore America."

In such circumstances what should be the duty of Mr. Hill's friends? The Governor is not an extreme revenue reformer. He is a New York man, as devoted to New York interests as any son of the great commonwealth can be. His nomination is favored in New Jersey. Connecticut, and Indiana—three doubtful States, He is gaining strength in the South, and in the Western States, where, however, Democratic majorities are like angel's visits, he is highly spoken of.

Mr. Hill could be nominated by his party if his friends in this State would push his claims regardless of his wishes. What would have been unseemly and hazardous three months ago has now become proper. This change has heen effected by Mr. Cleveland's now act and through none of Mr. Hil

JOE CHAMBERLAIN'S SCREWS.

The United States Under Subsidy to the Brummagem Bodger—No Treaty from Hin TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : The mission to this country of the implacable en-emy of Irish home rule is to negotiate another lug-handled Canadian Reciprocity treaty in exchange for the privilege to our fishermen to take fish where they do not ask the privilege of fishing, and would not give the snap of a finger to fish-within Canada's three-mile limits. Joseph Chambersin's covert attack on our protective tariff teserves punishment, and it can be inflicted so as to give him an instructive object lesson in British free trade. He made his fortune out of wood acrows. He controlled the Nettlefold Screw Works in Birmingham. The American Screw Company, which obtained a monopoly of making screws in this country through a monopoly of the patented machinery used in the business, made a contract with Chamberlain that he should not send screws to the United States for a designated period in consideration of a great deal of money to him annually paid. Literally, our blessed tariff has been perverted to putting the entire United States under subsidy to this free trade Inglishman.

Now, I am one of many American protectionists who would, if they could, make our tariff absolutely prohibitory, and would recanet for the United Statesthe original British Navigation laws, therewish to exclude all British and other foreign ships from our waters. Yet I should not shed tars to see this Congress put wood screws on the free list. It sickens me from erown to foot to pay my share of my country's shameful subsidy to Joseph Chamberlain. Joseph Chamberlain's covert attack on our

Opinion Out in Kansas, From the Topeka Democrat.

Men of great mental stature and nation fame has the Demoratic party in the great State of New York given to the country, but not since the days of Samuel J. Tilden, that prince of leaders, has a man at-tained political eminence in the Democratic party who holds his place so securely, or who combines all the ea-sentials of leadership in so rare a degree as Gov. Hill to-day in the Emples Size. day in the Empire State. The Last of the Anagrams.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As political anagrams seem to be all the rage, I send this Sher Man. GOrman, Cle Veland, Blain E. MOrrison, De Pew.

Colquitt, EvarTa DaiZeil, Cariai E CULPEPPER, Va., Jan. 5. Speaking the Voice of New York.

From the Kansas Democrat.
Without exaggeration, it can be said that Tuz Suz, more than any other daily paper in New York city, speaks the voice not only of powerful Tammany Hall, but of the Democracy of the Empire State. A Considerate Tramp

Tramp-Can you give me a bite to eat woman—I can give you some cold meat. But if you'll split enough wood for me to make a fire with, I'll warm it up for you.

Tramp—You are very kind, madam; but I wouldn't think of patting you to all that trouble. Give it to me cold.

Once in Four Years.

"No. Miss Smith," he said, and he said it gently, but ob, so firmly, "It can never, never be. While I am sensible of the high bonor you do me, and will always be a brother to you..."
"Chestmat," murmured Miss Smith, and George Sampson went our into the night.

A Dakotan Temperance Lecture From the Faulton Times. Which?
Wife or whinkey:
The babe or the bettle;
Home or hell.

The Messra Scribner issue the numbers of their monthly magazine for the second half of 1887 in a very handsomely bound volume; and a very interesting

SAVANNAH, Jan. 4 .- The charge of Judge Emory Speer, delivered to the Grand Jury of the District Court of the United States for this city to-day, is of such interest that I send you its most important portions:

"You understand, of course, that your in-quiries are restricted to violations of Federa laws. These relate in this district mainly to the internal revenue regulations. I am very happy to say that these offences, formerly quite numerous, have of late become very infrequent There is a feature of the law, or rather a prac tice under the law, to which you might with propriety. I think, call the attention of your representatives in Congress.
"A large number of the counties of this dis-

trict are called dry counties; that is to say, the people under the local option law have by their votes prohibited the sale of intoxicating liquors therein. Now the internal revenue officials notwithstanding this State law so put in operation by the people, will receive in that same

notwithstanding this State law so put in operation by the people, will receive in that same territory the taxes of any retail or other liquor dealer who desires to sell liquor there, and will issue the special tax stamp, or license, as it is called. This is no doubt lawful, but it should be made unlawful.

"In a Prohibition county the United States should issue no tax stamps or licenses authorizing a citizan, either expressly or by implication, to do that which is a violation of State law, It is certainly true that when such an application is made in 'dry' territory, it is notice to the official of the Government that the applicant intends to violate the law of the State, and it follows that he will not hesitate long to violate the laws of the United States.

"My own judgment is that it would largely decrease violations of the Federal law upon this general subject if the collectors were compelled to reject all applications for special tax stamps for retail or wholesale liquor dealers in that territory, where under the State law it is illegal to sell intoxicating liquors.

"The evil is a very great one, and was made public by the statement of a collector in a recent contest in this State. I need not say to you, gentlemen. I am sure that the laws of the United States and their enforcement are quite as essential to the well being of all the people as the laws of the State. No laws wore ever made which have been wholly free from the criticisms of those who are not inclined to obey them. But that is not a matter for your or my attention. We are sworn to enforce the laws as we find them, and we have nothing to do with making them. There may be a few will-disposed people who would resent your action if it should become your duty to present or indict them. That is perfectly natural:

"No thief ere feit the halter draw, "With good opinion of the law."

'No thief ere felt the halter draw, 'With good opinion of the law. "And I freely say that so far as I know, it is the law breakers, and they only, who now re-main to decry the laws of our common country."

A LAW-ABIDING AND PATRIOTIC PEOPLE. "Certainly there is, and has been for mor than a year, in this district an almost universal

bedience to the law. At the spring term of the courts at Macon, in the western division of this district, the Grand Jury could find but one person to indict. At the fall term, although the Grand Jury was twice convened, there was not

a single case for their action.
"Certainly but one case in a whole year in thirty-seven populous counties of this State is an exceedingly creditable showing for the law and order character of the people, and in this division it has been almost as good. The excellent District Attorney, whose vigorous prosecution District Attorney, whose vigorous prosecution in the past has much to do with this happy state of affairs, is becoming so thin for tack of cases that it may be apprehended that, like the disembodied spirit mentioned by the poet, he will be 'imprisoned in the viewless winds and blown with resistless violence round the pendent world.'

"But, gentlemen, you can only preserve this most beneficial condition. I mean to the country, of course, by searching investigation and stern presentment when crime has been found. The Government deserves this at the hands of its people.

stern presentment when crime has been found. The Government deserves this at the hands of its people.

"No Government has ever approached ours, either in the stability of its freedom, the liberty of its individual citizens, or its opportunities to all men to win its supreme honors.

"A man who can look abroad over the nations of the earth will see the people tolling under burdens, the like of which we have never borne. He will behold even liberty-loving England, immuring in vile dungeons and in convict stripes her members of Parliament, men of advanced thought, and such officials as the Lord Mayor of Ireland's capital. And for what? The exercise of free speech, the publication of the proceedings of public meetings!

"If he will turn to Germany and see manhood of high and low estate, spending the best years of life in severe and compulsory military servitude, and in Russia the frozen road to Siberia bloody with the lacerated feet of high-spirited students, lovely women, the cultured, the aged, the noble, the peasant, to spend the rest of life in cheeriess wilds, or in the horrors of the quickaliver miaes—convicts because the Czar wills it. Let him behold the police spy in every stranger. Let him see the best brain and training of those nations strained to the uttermost to prepare for war and devastation, always in horrid array, lowering on the frontiers, and then let him look around on free America, rejoicing and prospering in the arts of peace, luxuriating in the blessing of liberty and law, and if he can doubt or deny the beneficence of underval."

A MAGNANIMOUS SETTLEMENT.

"That we have had troubles and great

A MAGNANIMOUS SETTLEMENT. "That we have had troubles and great troubles all will concede. But when were diferences so vital and so flerce ever adjusted rapidly, so harmoniously, so maganimously Compare any other revolution of approximate intensity of which history gives an and how did it terminate? In wee to the van quished, sequestration universal, executions on the guillotine and the scaffold, drawing and quartering, long imprisonment, painful decades of humiliation, and suffering to the spared. Look around you here. Who are the officers of the Government, from the gallant Collector down stairs to his humblest official? All of them prisoners of war! The Judge, the Marshal, the District Attorney of the United States Court, prisoners of war under parole, not to take up arms against the United States until exchanged, and not yet exchanged!

"Does history afford any parallel for that spectacle? It does not, and the Government whose institutions permit such a spectacle deserve in all honor and patriotism obedience to its laws, and the enthusiastic and steady purpose of its people to enforce those laws. The court feels that you have that patriotic purpose." quished, sequestration universal, execution

Mrs. Buck Grant and Her Pather's Vated From the St. Louis Republican.

Mrs. Buck Grant and Her Fatter's Estate

Prom the St. Louis Republican.

DENVER, Jan. 2.—Mrs. Buck Grant, née
Miss Fanny Chaffee, last evening filed a petition in the county court asking for a settlement of the vast estates left her by her father
ment of the vast estates left her by her father
ment of the vast estates left her by her father
the Hon. Jerome B. Chaffee, formerly United
States Senator from Colorado.

In his will Mr. Chaffee left his daughter
Fanny \$500.000 worth of sequrities, embracing
Government bonds, mining and railroad shares.
The magnificent legacy is to have priority over
every other srovision of the will, and the
amount of \$500.000 left to Mrs. Grant is to be
made up out of the estate in the event he
securities designated shall not reach par value
at the time of the settlement.

The cause of this step on the part of the
heiress emanates from Mr. David H. Moffat's
conclusion that he does not care, as executor
of the last will and testament of Mr. Chaffee,
to incur the responsibility of appraising the
securities held in reserve for Mrs. Grant. Mr.
Moffat asks to be relieved from further duties
as executor, and prays the Court to appoint
three disinterested persons as appraisers,
whose duties it shall be to settle upon the
value of the securities and turn the amount
over to the daughter of deceased. Mr. Moffat,
in his statement, says the securities referred
to are of such uncertain value that he does not
feel that he can do justice to the matter. The
duties are such that it will require considerable time to wind up the affairs and appraise
the securities.

This is one of the largest legacies eyer loft to

ble time to wind up the affairs and appraise the securities.

This is one of the largest legacies ever left to any one belonging to Denver, and it is suspected that Mrs. Grant will receive it with no little satisfaction. It is a well-known fact that Gon. Grant died a poor man, leaving nothing for his heirs but his "History of the Rebellion." from the sales of which his family are supposed to have been placed in comfortable circumstances. Judge Miller will appoint three parties shortly as appraisers of Mr. Chaffee's estate.

A Strange Story About the Hon. J. B. Stalle BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 1.—It is learned that

Baltrimone, Md., Jan. 1.—It is learned that there is a special reason why President Cleveland presented the Jubiles gift to the Pope through Cardinal Gibbons, and not through the American Minister at Rome, Mr. J. B. Stalla. The reason is that Mr. Stallo has made himself very obnoxious to Catholics by his acts at Rome, and would not be personally received at the Valican. One act of Mr. Stallo is mentioned as particularly contained the Ast hangust by a distinguished have been supported by the contained the contained to the contained to the contained the contained to the contained larly objectionable. At a banquet by a distinguished Roman gentleman recently one of the Cardinals at the Seared College was among the guests. Minister Stallo was also invited. When he entered and saw the Cardinal he created consternation by amounting that he could not participate in any entertainment in Rome where Catholic clergymen were among the guests, and immediately withdrew from the residence. After this Mr. Stalle would not be received at the Vatican, even if he desired to be. It was necessary, therefore, for President Cleveland to select another channel through which to convey his present to the Pope.

THE ROUND VALLEY RESERVE The Brents which Led Up to the Preside

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.-The urgent com munication just sent to Congress by the President upon the Round Valley reservation in California will be better understood after summary of what has been done by the Interi

Department during the past ten months.

A year ago the attention of Congress we called by the Indian Office to the lawless and unjust encroachment of white settlers upon the Bound Valley lands, and to the resistance encountered in attempts to remove them. A bi was at that time prepared for the extinguishment of all proper claims of settlers, the allot ment of the lands on the mountain in severalt to the Indians, and the sale of the surplus area At that time 90,000 acres of the reservation wa

At that time 96,000 acres of the surplus area. At that time 96,000 acres of the reservation was reported to be in the possession of white men. But the House of Representatives in the Fortyninth Congress neglected to pass the bill asked for by the Interior Department.

Accordingly, on the 2d of April, Commissioner Atkins recommended that authority should be granted for removing from the reservation all persons unlawfully occupying it, resort being had for that purpose, if necessary, to military force. This authority being granted, the Indian agent, toward the end of May, notified these occupants to remove with their stock and personal property on or before August 1. But from this order the persons and lands covered by the judgment of the United States Circuit Court, rendered May 31, 1880, were specially excepted, as were also all those persons occupying lands already conveyed by the United States. Finally, those were excepted who had made improvements within the reservation prior to March 3, 1873, to whom payment or tender of payment had not been made. These classes of persons were allowed to remain on a specified portion of the reservation.

The last annual report of Commissioner Atkins takes the record of events no further than the point just indicated. But on turning to the resort of Gen. O. O. Howard, commanding the Division of the Pacific, who furnished the troops required, the result may be found. It is thus briefly summarized in the report of Secretary Endicott:

From the report of Gen. Howard it appears that nearly, the whole of the Round Valley Indian reserva-

The pecessity of the appeal to Congress i The necessity of the appear to Congress I accordingly apparent. Some settlers were of the Round Valley lands, and had made improvements there, before the reservation was established, and they are entitled to reimburse ment. The great body of the white occupants however, have intruded since it was set apar for the Indians, and they have thus far defeated all efforts to dispossess them by associating the mealings with the garly settlers and carry

sation.

It is apprehended that there will be no little difficulty, even under any legislation that may be provided, in applying the Allotment act to the Round Valley reserve, as this passage from the last report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs indicates:

Affairs indicates:

The reservation contains less than 3,000 acres agricultural lands, of which 1,400 acres are owned by grantees under the Swamp acc three lands and the swamp acc acres are owned by the swamp acc acres and the swamp acc according to the lands and the swamp according to the lands within the reservation which should not be subject to the bomestand or premoval of the treatment of the trea

The Interior Department has now once more submitted a bill intended for the protection of these Indians while doing justice to the claims of white settlers.

Real estate men and builders in Brooklyn tell their most intimate friends not to invest over there now, a prices are inflated beyond all reason and houses are being put up in numbers far beyond the demand. The lines of the elevated roads present and proposed, are the scenes of the great booms, and it is predicted that many of the blocks of buildings now going up will re-main empty until the crash, which the evil prophets say must come within two years, takes place.

them up to give one to each storekeeper, and even the the cost of some is very great, though few are prifor the work is as good as money will buy. But dare not refuse the retailers extra copies if they ask fo them, and these are now offered to the public at chr

terday where slipperiness was more manifested than or the block of Nassau street between Cedar and Pine streets. The sidewalks are perfectly smooth there, and the horseway, or middle of the street, is as smooth as a concrete road can be. It was a little after I o'clock in the afternoon when falling sleet froze on the pavemen and the fun began. The block, besides being very smooth on its surface, has a down grade. Messengers and office boys didn't walk over the pavement, but got out on the concrete roadway and slid along on the ve neer of ice like country children on "a sliding ball. Some of the portly, gray-haired business men and law yers passing by joined the youngsters and slid nimbly over the ice as if they liked it. No one took two slides but kept right on to their business destinations. There was a heap of fun until a team and two single horses came through the street. Their drivers had hard work to keep the beasts on their four legs, and the crow stopped sliding both to get out of the way and to see the horses try their luck on the ice-covered roadway. There was not the slightest roughness on the roadway to give the horses any grip, and just at the back door of the Equitable building the three unfortunates tumbled Even when their harness was loosened they could no rise. A good deal of cursing and laughing was mixed. and then some genius sent for a wagon load of stray and excelsior packing. This was scattered around the horses, and after a hard struggle they got on their fee again. All this while-some twenty or more minutes both sides of Nassau street were jammed with mer from offices near by, neglecting their work to watch the

High prices ruled in the fish markets vesterday, but one delighted housekeeper's foray resulted in the acqui-sition of five nice little pan fish for twenty cents. The dealer called them "yellow tront," but they were only yellow perch. In the neighborhoods of Maine who they could get a cent apiece for them down there they would feel richer at the prospect than in the possession of a mine of the yellow gold that the fish somewhat re

An iceman propounded a question that was difficult to answer while on his rounds yesterday. He and a letter carrier renched a certain house simultaneously. The letter carrier took away a New Year's gift of a dollar. "Now, that is something I can't understand," said the iceman: "why that fellow should have a present and should never be thought of. We both get salaries, and we both bring our goods to this house every morning What does he do that I don't do. and why is he differen

President George B. Roberts of the Pennsylvania Rail road, who has been adjourning at the Pifth Avenue Hotel, is very careful to avoid anything that ever looks like profitting personally by the inside informa-tion which his responsible office forces upon him. When it was proposed to build the Schuyikill Valley having it pass through his farm, lest it should be said that he directed the selection of the right of way so as to enhance the value of his real estate. But the Schuylkill Valley branch, which leaves the main line at Fifty second street. Philadelphia, could not be located any further down town without passing through Fairmount Park, and to locate it further out would have made the Park, and to locate it further out would have made the route needlessity circuitous, when the suburban towns to be reached were considered. This is why the road was run through Mr. Roberts's farm of "Bala." Mr. Roberts is of Welsh extraction, and his country place bears a Welsh name. He is siender and awarthy, with a long, but thin dark brown moustache and a deeply corrugated brow. He is a vestryman of St. Stephen's Chargh, in Philadelphia, and of the Church, by of the Re-Church in Philadelphia, and of the Church of the Re

Mrs. J. Donald Cameron, the wife of the Pennsylvan enator, who visited the Clarendon a day or two ago is a woman of wonderful energy. She has made the best visiting time on record in Washington—forty eight calls in one afternoon. She is a daughter of Judge Charles equally famous Senator from Ohio

The Sun's Washington News. From the Albany Journal

Asthmatic troubles and seveness of the lungs or threat are usually overcome by Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a sur-surative for all coughs.—Adv.

ALBANT GOSSIP.

Danforth Evaporate Ainsworth wants to take the Re-publican leadership of the Amembly away from James William Husted. He has taken on himself the title of "Ogwego Duck," that he may rank among the birds of "Oswego Duck." that he may rank among the birds of whom the Bald Eagle of Westchester county is one and the Schuyler Rooster is another.

An association of Senators that was quite influential An association of Senators that was quite influential last session has had to be reorganized this year on account of the number of changes in the Senate. The association is asmi-secret, and among the members are Jacob worth, George Zerubbabel Erwin, Henry Jonah Coggeshall, William L. Sweet, John Raines, and Commoders Pinto Vedden. Erwin and Sweet are the new members. Others are expected to join. It is called the Cavalry Cinb. No election for Chief Cavairy man has yet been held, but it is reported that Erwin and Vedder are the steady of the capacitation. the rival candidates.

the rival candidates.

Will Lloyd, who is popular with all the legislators because he is the pass distributor of the New York Central road, has written a song to his baby, Channesy Depew Lloyd. The song is called "My Baby Boy," and is attracting local notoriety on account of its cieverness.

Deacon Richardson of Brooklyn has not made his ap-pearance in Albany yet. As the Speakership fight went his way, it may not be necessary for him to come at all this year to look after the interests of the street rail-roads, which he represented last year. There are not so many Smiths in the Assembly this year

as last, and the one Smith in the Senate, who was sa-tirically called "Honest John." does not come back, Last year in the Assembly there were four Smitha Charles came from the Bowery district, and he was in Albany four terms. He and his old boss, John J. O'Brien, fell out last year, and Charles now keeps the Silver Dollar salcon, near Essex Market, instead of helping make laws. Martin. A., who was the Farmer Smith ing make laws. Martin. A., who was the Farmer Smith last year, is here again, and voted for the Baid Eagle. He comes from Sullivan county, and is one of the best of the Smiths. Robert H., the manufacturer Smith, isn't here this year. He served two terms and went back to Orange county. The Editor Smith, whose name was Walter, was one of the disappointments of the last Assembly. He came from Tompkins county, was a Cornell man, a handsome, intelligent fellow, and much was expected of him. But he seemed to lack stamina and lasting power and disappeared into obscurity after the first fortnight. He was not reflected. All the Smiths in the Senate and Assembly last year were Republicans. This year the Smith family has not so many representatives, but the Smith family has not so many representatives, but the majority of them are Democrats and therefore handsomer and better dressed and more fit to be legislators. Farmer Hmith is reslected, and he was one of the best of the old Republican lot.

The Democratic Smiths are both from New York, and

their first names are John Wesley and Thomas, Jr. John Wesley comes from the Republican Thirteenth district and succeeds William Patrick Nulry, who beat the ex-Wicked Gibbs a year ago. He sells ice, is Commander of the Oliver Tilden Post, G. A. R., and this is his first term in the Assembly. He is a handsome man and a good Democrat. Thomas, Jr., is the Safe Smith. His business is to sell safes and desks in Centre street. He comes from the

Hourglass district, and he was here once before in 1881, lie is good looking and a good Democrat. His hair is thin and white. His moustache is thicker and white. He wears a high collar and a silk hat, besides the ordinary wearing apparel of a well-dressed Democratic As

big ball to celebrate the Democratic victories in Rennes-laer county last fall. Their hall will be ornamented with portraits of President Cleveland, Gov. Hill, and ex Mayor Murphy. Every Democrat in Troy loves ex-Mayor Nur-phy, who is Chairman of the State Committee, and beducting the victorious State campaign, found time to double the Democratic majority in T gain a State Senator. The sporting men of the Assembly, Senate, and State

departments are trying to arrange a series of cock and prize fights this winter to prevent ennul. Last winter several such entertainments were given, but they were not all satisfactory.

Lewis county seems to be in favor of alliteration. The Assemblyman lastlycar was Rutson Rea. This year he is Hugh Hughes. Formerly he was Charles Chickering. who is now Clerk.

Good judgment has been shown by the Democrats of the Senate and Assembly in selecting their leaders for this session. Senator Jacob A. Cantor, by virtue of his being the caucus nominee for President of the Senata, will lead the Democratic minority. This is his first term in the Senata, but he has shown in the three years he served in the Assembly that he is able successfully to tackle any Republican in the cause of Democracy. Mr. Cantor passed the Beer and Music bill in the last Legislature, notwithstanding Republican opposition. He is a Harlem young man, short and well buils, with black hair and moustache, a clear voice and a quick brain.

William P. Sheehan of Buffalo will lead the Democratic minority of the Assembly for the third year. He, too, is a young man, tall and fair, with a high forehead, waving hair, an oval face, with a good intellect, and a keen thinking apparatus. He is an experienced parliamenta-rian, a personal friend of Gov. Hill's, and popular with both Republicans and Democrats. He is no trickster, but a square fighter, and in his battles on the floor of the Assembly he wins by his ability. Sheehan talks well. His voice is good and his gestures impetuous.

SUNBEAMS.

-William Cleverly, who died in Wellfleet, Nasa, the other day, at the age of \$2, was a veteran of the war of 1812, and the only survivor of the Dartmoor

_Seven blg Normandy stallions that came over on the steamship Lake Huron, and suffered much on the rough voyage, are recuperating at East Bo

-In one of the St. Louis cemeteries is a headstone reared by an appreciative husband over the grave of his wife. It bears this comprehensive inscrip-

-A load of straw passing under an electric light wire in Marien, Ind., tore it loose and it dropped to the ground behind the load. A valuable span of horses came along soon afterward, and both horses stepped or the wire and both fell dead.

-Two men in Walborough, Me., have shipped to Boston this fall and winter over 300,000 ferms which were used for Christmas decorations. The har-vesting of ferns for this purpose promises to become an established industry in those parts. -The abbreviations of California and Col-

orado, "Cal," and "Col.," look so much alike in ordinary handwriting, and letters have so often gone wrong it consequence, that Californians are beginning to abbrevi-ate the name of their State thus: "Calif." -A farmer near Reedsville, Pa., recently

killed two deer at one abot. His weapon was a single barrelled rifle, with which he put a ball through the neck of each deer at a distance of 75 yards. On the same day the farmer's son shot a big buck. -Wednesday, Jan. 18, will be the 106th anniversary of the birth of Daniel Webster, and indica-tions are that the members of the Webster Historical So-

ciety in different parts of the country will devote more than usual attention to a proper observance of it. -A Connecticut woman has embroidered the words and must of "Home, Sweet Home," on a linen sheet which is on the "apare room" bed. Her guests have not decided whether the bostess means to indicate that they must feel at home, or had better go home.

-A car was loaded with flour in St. Paul. scaled, and started for Massachusetts. Nineteen days afterward the car was opened in Boston, and lying on one of the sacks was a big Maltese cat, that had mad the long journey without food or drink. It was weak, -August Gunthier, an employee of the

chemical works at Hancock, Mich., tried to drive a nati into a board that had a trifle of nitro-glycerine sticking to it. At the first blow the hammer missed the nall and his the board fairly, and the explosion that followed de-stroyed the board and mortally wounded Angust. —The oldest man in Vermilion county, Illinois, is Hiram Nelson, who was born in that State in 1794. He was a Second Lieutenant in the Biack Hawk war, and personally assisted in the capture of the chief.

He is vigorous, is enjoying his second eyesight, can read readily without glasses, and recently, on a wager, solit 148 white oak rails in ten hours. ...The fire in a stove in an office in Ply-

mouth Mass, getting low, is man poured on a lot of kerosene oil. There was heat enough to generate gas, which filled the chimney, and with the air formed an explosive mixture, which, of course, exploded with a tre-mendous bang, blowing the chimney into smithereens. but doing no damage in the office.

... The Rev. Eli Fay, who twenty-five years ago, was pastor of the Unitarian Church at Leominster,
Mass., and who, by fortunate investments in the far
West, has made a fortune of \$2,000,000, has offered, it is
said, to give \$750,000 toward establishing a Unitarian female seminary, on condition that it shall be established
in Massachusett and that the denomination shall raise
isomy enough to make the fund an ever million.

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery

.The Ancient and Honorable Artiflery Company of Boston propose to have a great time next summer, when it will celebrate the 250th anniversary of its organization. A lot of persons are expected to come from England; there will be a trip to Washington, to Mt. Vernon, and to Gettysburg; of course there will be a trip to this city and a sail around the waterways and up the Hudson to West Point; and then all will go to Boston

to amuse themselves as best they may.
--William Shelby of Rutland, Vt., was a member of the Salvation army and remarkably vigorous in his religious demonstrations. The other day he
suddenly became ineans, stabbed his seven-year-oid
daughter in the back with a jackknife, had a hard tuesle
with his ten-year-oid boy, whom he trampled on and
hurt severely, and then reahed into the street and began
shouting and praying. He was engaged in this when he
was arrested.

concur in the verdict to be rendered.

Altogether, Judge MILLER's article on the

sometimes a convenience, but there are situations which it distinctly does not improve. An Eccentric Gentleman.

Mr. WILLIAM EMERSON BAKER of Boston and Wellesley died on Thursday. He was a gentleman who had accumulated a large fortune by the exercise of the qualities which compel success in every-day affairs; and yet part of his life was lived amid surroundings as grotesque and in occupations as little reasonable as those which obtain in the world on the other side of the looking glass.

Mr. BAKER owned a beautiful place a Wellesley which he called the Ridge Hills Farms. He spent a great deal of money and a great deal of ingenious effort in the adornment of his estate; and side by side with the many evidences of catholic taste and a true appreciation of the beautiful in nature were countless inventions of a fantastic and extravagant imagination, without a parallel, so far as we are aware, among the solid citizens of this republic. With juvenile eager-

The state of the s

ness, this amiable and otherwise sensible gentleman devoted himself to planning pan-tonilme tricks and innocent surprises and startling novelties in the way of decoration, some of them extremely complicated and costly, and others almost childish in their

The outside walls of the late Mr. BAKER's ber aright, from the Nibelungen piece of extravagance. By the lake, a lofty monument in the shape of a champagne bottle, constructed of thousands of empty bottles; in another place, a towering pile of rusty smokestacks from dismantled locomotive engines; here a maze, there platform on soft springs, which, as you stepstool in front of a flowering cactus, and when you sat down upon the stool to inspect the cactus, the plant sank out of sight in the ground, and theresprang up a wooden devil, painted red, which grinned insolently in your face. The catalogue might be proonged, but these few examples will give suf

As the consequence of all this eccentric effort, the Ridge Hills Farms became one of ways welcomed, and the more amazement hearted creator and proprietor of this little

Luck Runs the Road.

Luck is a very fine thing, but to rely upon Etruria can be run at twenty odd knots an

Now, the grand and governing principle of elevated railroad management is this

people and vehicles below.

that we are right.

she shows that her intellect is of the first class.

wholly without the proper authority. This is the way in which the Voice explains it: "Gen. First was on the platform calling for subscrip-tions. There was great enthusiasm as the sum subscribed mounted up into the thousands. Some one called out, 'I subscribe \$100 for Mr. ——,' Miss Williams an 'I will give \$100 for Mrs. CLEVELAND.' This was said in such a way that we do not believe any one in that great audience did not know that it was said in honor of Mrs.

The applause that followed had nothing to do

stands is just as bad. Mr. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN was on the floor of the Senate when Senator Voorhees was speaking last Wednesday. Mr. CHAMBERand conversation, which seemed, though of VOORHEES. The incident will be regretted by

In his opening prayer on Thursday the Chaplain of the House asked the Almighty to "help all the men on this floor to lay to heart he solemn truth that whose violates the law of health by overwork must receive the penalt ure decay and untimely death." This

swakened from sleep."

100mm (100mm 100mm 100mm 101mm 101 WISDOM AND PARRICTISM IN GRORGIA.

Judge Speer's Admirable Charge to the United States Grand Jury.

AN ABUSE FROM INTERNAL REVENUE TAXATION

Endicott:

From the report of Gen. Howard it appears that nearly the whole of the Round Valley indian reservation is in the hands of white stockmen, the majority of whom have no title whatever. On the request of the Secretary of the Interior, troops were promptly sent to remove the trospassers. Mince then the matter has been taken to the courts in California, and action thereon has

ed all efforts to disposses them by associating themselves with the early settlers and carrying the case to the courts, on the ground that Congress has not made proper provision for paying those who have just claims for compensation.

INTERESTING GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

The tobacconists have discovered a new and easy wa

There couldn't have been a place in all the town yes

horses struggling in the straw. lake trout are plenty and big, the other varieties of fish include pickerel and white and yellow perch. The lat-ter are not held to be good to eat. The farmers would be astonished to hear that any one would buy them.

semble in color. Denis Kearney was in-doors when the storm brok yesterday, and the streets were sheeted with ice when he got ready to go out. He looked curiously at the side walks and asked: "What kind of weather is this? How would you describe it ?" He was told that it was a raise storm simply, but that the rain was freezing as it fell "Heavens!" cried he, "and is it slippery! Why! isn' that terrible!" He was advised to try it and find out He did try it, and he did find out. Denis is not a re markably good skater.

in the eyes of householders from all the other men tha branch of the Pennsylvania, Mr. Roberts objected

eemer at Bryn Mawr.

"Live Washington Topics" in the New York Ses contains all the meat of Washington news con-densed in palatable form. It is one of the best edited Washington departments we have found.